COTTON CHATS

FROM

DRAPER COMPANY

SHIPMAN'S
COMMON-SENSE BINDER

PATENTED

JANUARY 19, 1892. APRIL 19, 1904

To open binder, remove the slides from fasteners raise the fasteners to an erect position and then file papers. For punching: lay the papers on covers and mark sheets to correspond with fasteners.

If DUPLICATE is wanted ORDER 25981

ASA L. SHIPMAN'S SONS
MANUFACTURERS,
NEW YORK.

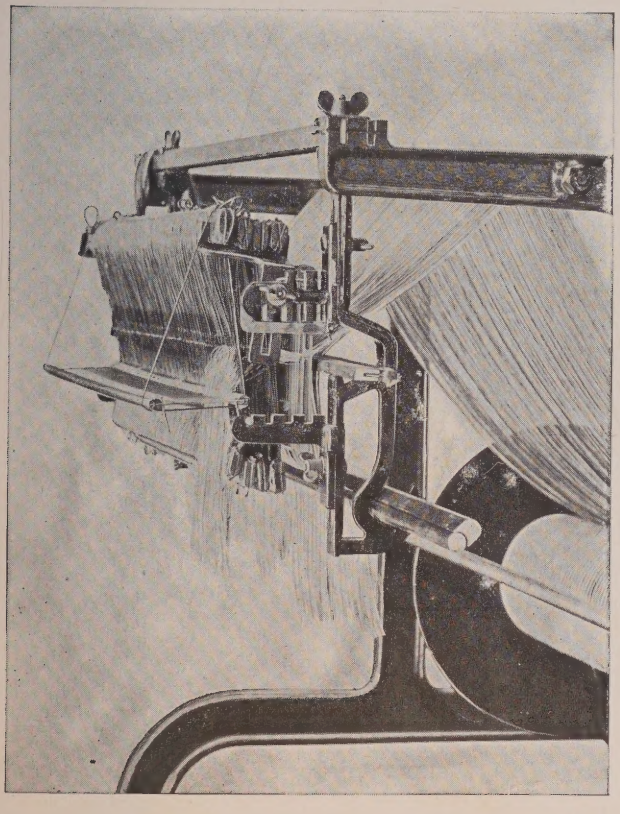
COTTON CHATS

By the secretary of the

DRAPER COMPANY,

HOPEDALE, MASS.

No. 8. JULY, 1902.



THE KEENE DRAWING-IN MACHINE.

WE started in January to introduce this very handy and convenient apparatus, and while it is universally satisfactory in use it seems somewhat difficult to convince the possible purchaser of its merits. We will be glad to sell single machines for limited trial and know that they will save labor and promote efficiency. Though higher in price than the common frame, they are most reasonably sold for a patented machine. While distinctly designed for use with looms having warp-stop motions, we have already sold them to mills using common looms.

NORTHROP LOOM SALES.

The author of "Cotton Chats" on returning from a five months' absence found the order list in such a gratifying condition that he sent a certain trade paper matter for a new "ad" in June which stated that we had unfilled orders for **16,000** complete Northrop Looms. After the July make-up it became necessary to revise the same as in four weeks the number changed to **22,000,** in spite of large June shipments. Our orders in one month thus actually over-ran our production **6,000** looms. The most gratifying fact about the whole situation is that the larger orders are mainly **from former customers.**

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THE ENGLISH INVASION.

"A commission has been appointed consisting of men well known in the Lancashire trade to proceed to the United States to obtain full information concerning the working of the Northrop Loom. . . . It is understood these gentlemen . . . will set sail on April 12. . . . It is passing strange that it is necessary for the members of the Lancashire cotton trade to make a special journey to the states to learn from the citizens of that country how to turn out cotton goods in the cheapest way. Have we not rested too long on our oars in fancied security whilst our American friends have been alert and stealing a march upon us?"

NORTH EXPRESS,
of Manchester, Eng.

March 21, 1902.

THEY CAME!
THEY SAW!
WERE THEY CONQUERED?

Let us see what they had to say on their return.

"Here for the first time I saw these gaudily painted machines—they are all resplendent in vermilion and green—by the thousand, fulfilling the purpose of their creation. . . .

For the 2000 Northrop looms there are 134 weavers—a number which I verified by counting the names in the overseer's wage-book. Some of the weavers are running 20 40-in. Northrop looms each, others 16, and a number of learners have 12 each, the average for the whole of the 2000 looms being a fraction less than 15. . . .

One of the cloths made here very largely in the 40-inch looms is 32 inches wide and has 68 ends and 112 picks to the inch of 42's twist and 36's weft. It is woven in 62 yard cuts, and the price paid to the weavers is 27 1-4 cents per cut for the Northrop loom and 56 cents per cut for the ordinary loom. The latter is, I believe, 10 per cent. less than the rate paid in Lancashire, but the ordinary eight loom weaver here can earn $9 a week and the weaver who runs twenty Northrop looms $10.50 to $11.

These prices and particularly the weaving prices, will, I think, show your readers that the adoption of self-acting machinery has enabled the American employer to reduce his labor cost materially and at the same time to give a better wage to his work people."

Correspondent in

"THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

June 4, 1902.

Please note that while paid **less** than one-half the price per cut for common looms, the Northrop loom weavers made $1.50 to $2 per week **more** wages—that is, from 16 to 22 per cent increase. The mill saved 28 3-4 cents per cut on weaver's wages, and yet allowed the weavers to make their increase in addition.

The deputation appointed by the North and North-east Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers' Association to visit the United States and report upon the methods of cotton manufacture there, with a view to the introduction of the Northrop automatic loom and other modern mechanical contrivances, arrived in Liverpool yesterday. . .

They say the Northrop loom is doing its work very well in certain qualities of goods, and they think that the Lancashire manufacturers will do well to experiment with it. . . .

It is expected that their report will result in important modifications of the Lancashire cotton industry, more especially in the introduction of the automatic shuttling loom. This would, of course, revolutionize the cotton trade of this country."

LIVERPOOL DAILY MAIL.

June 6, 1902.

The official report has not reached us at the time of writing. It may be interesting to note that we sold an English corporation 500 complete Northrop Looms at the time of this visit referred to.

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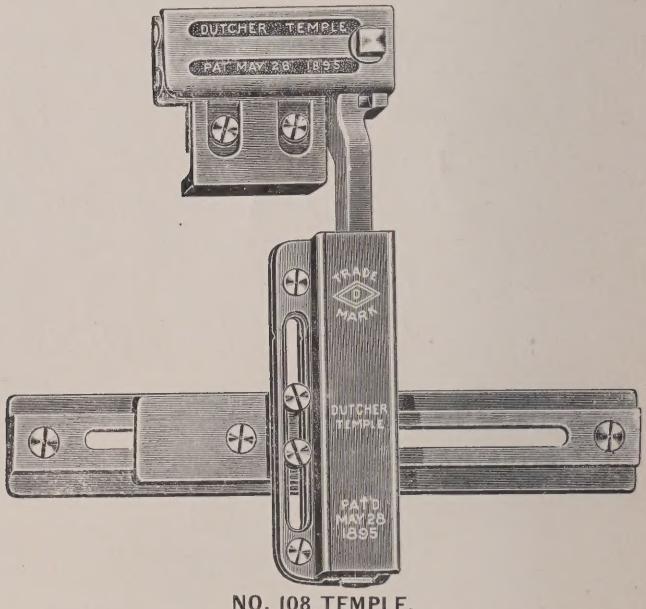

NO. 108 TEMPLE.

DUTCHER TEMPLES FOR SILK WEAVING.

We are lately meeting with success in using certain forms of Dutcher Temple on Silk Looms. The above pattern, for instance, is well adapted to this class of weaving.

We have been making and selling temples for cotton looms through many generations, in fact our temples run on every loom that weaves the common styles of cotton cloth. While Silk Weaving presents a different problem, we believe it possible of solution; in fact we believe it already solved.

Write us if interested to try a few pairs.